THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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AS A VOICE TO ISRAEL.

VOLUME I. SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, MAY 22, 5617, (1857.) NUMBER 19.

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D.,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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Parties to whom we send this paper without their having ordered it, if they do not feel disposed to keep it, will please to send it back by mail; otherwise we shall consider them subscribers.

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☞ Those gentlemen in the Atlantic States whom we took the liberty of appointing agents, will oblige us by engageing some party to canvass the respective cities, deducting the expense therefor, as also the postage which they may have to pay, from collections: and, if they think proper, they may send us the names of the subscribers, so that we may forward the papers from our office, without any further trouble to the agents.

To Our Subscribers and Agents.

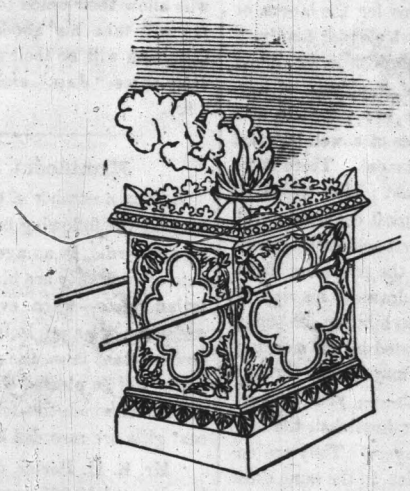
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We shall feel obliged to you, if you will, at an early date, forward the dues for the last quarter. Small sums may be paid most conveniently in post-stamps enclosed in a letter by express.

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Our agents are politely requested to let us know the approximate number of copies they want; since the combination of the two papers must necessarily require a different demand.

☞ Subscribers who wish back numbers, to complete their files, can be supplied at our office.



THE ALTAR OF INCENSE, OR THE GOLDEN ALTAR.

The History of Newspapers.

The first newspaper was issued monthly, in MS. form, in the republic of Venice, and was called the Gazetta, probably from a farthing coin peculair to Venice, and which was the common price at which it was sold.—Thirty volumes of it are still preserved in a library at Florence

It was long supposed that the first newspaper published in England was at the epoch of the Spanish Armada, but it has been discovered that the copies of that bearing the imprint of 1538, in the British Museum, were forgeries. There was no doubt that the puny ancestor of the myriads of broad sheets was not published in London till 1622, 150 years after the art of printing had been discovered; and it was nearly 100 years more before a daily paper was ventured upon. Periodical papers seem first to have been used by the English during the times of the Commonwealth, and were then called "weekly news-books." Some of them had most whimsical titles. It was common with the early papers to have a blank page, which was sometimes filled up, in the paucity of news, by selections from the scriptures.

The first newspaper that appeared in North America was printed in Boston, in 1690.—Only one copy of that paper is known to be in existence. It was deposited in the State Paber Office in London, and was about the size of an ordinary sheet of letter paper. It was stopped by the government. The Boston News-Letter was the first regular paper. It was first issued in 1804, and was printed by John Allen, in Pudding Lane. The contents of some of the early numbers were very peculiar. It had a speech of Queen Anne to Parliament, delivered 120 years previously, and this was the latest news from England. In one of the early numbers there was an announcement that by order of the Postmaster General of North America the post between Boston and New York set out once a fortnight, Negro men, women, and children were advertised to be sold; and a call was made upon a woman who had stolen a piece of fine lace, worth 14s. a yard, and upon another who had conveyed a piece of fine calico under her riding hood, to return the same or be exposed in the newspapers.

The pioneer paper was published for 74 years; it was the leading tory paper prior to the Revolution. The Boston Gazette was the organ of the patriots, and was issued at Watertown. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, there were but 37 newspapers in the United States. Of this number only 8 were committed to the British Government, but 5 others were brought over. The oldest existing paper in Massachusetts was the Worchester Spy, first published in Boston during 1770, but removed to the western part of the State on the occupation of Boston by the British troops.

Our country, although the youngest in the world, outstrips all others in the number of publications and newspapers sold. The number of copies of newspapers printed here is four times greater than in Great Britian, though England has twice as many magazines.

The number of religious papers, here, and the extent of their circulatian, form a striking social characteristic.—*Placer Herald.*

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Repositories of the Gleaner.

Copies of the GLEANER can be had at the News Depositories of

Messrs. HUTCHINS & ROSENFELD'S, 146 Montgomery street.

Mr. ULLMAN, Cor. Sansome and Washington sts., and at the Post Office Building.

Mr. JOHN H. STILL, Bookstore, 86 Kearny st., and corner Washington and Sansome streets.

Sacramento.—Mr. A. Galland.

Stockton.—Messrs. Rosenbaum & Van Allen. Messrs. Kierski Brothers.

San Jose.—Mr. Lowe's Bookstore.

Nevada.—Mr. Geo. W. Welch.

Oroville.—Messrs. Brungen & Nissen.

Mokalumne Hill.—A Rosenfeld & Co.

Columbia.—J. Ehrenberg.

For the East.

In the absence of regularly constituted Agents, we respectfully beg the following gentlemen to act as Agents, or to appoint trustworthy men to act in that capacity, and to allow them the usual percentage. Subscribers may send in their subscriptions and pay all moneys to the following gentlemen.

ALBANY—Dr. Elkan Cohen.

BALTIMORE—Mr. S. N. Carvalho.

CHARLESTON—Rev. Solomon Jacobs.

CHICAGO—Mr. Aaron Meyer.

CINCINNATI.—At the office of the "Israelite and Deborah."

CUMBERLAND, OHIO—Rev. Isaac Strauss.

MOBILE—At the Bookstore of Mr. Gotsel.

NEW ORLEANS—Mr. Meyer Goldman,; or to Gershon Kursheedt.

NEW YORK—At the Office of the "Jewish Messenger."

PHILADELPHIA—Moss Brothers, Publishers.

RICHMOND, VA.—Mr. Fabian Bendan.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rev. Simon Tuska.

THE FAMILY.

Affectionate Advice to a Married Couple.

CHAPTER IV.

Effects of Piety on a Household.

There is one duty in particular, which the spirit of piety and self-interest will dictate to you: namely, the consecration of your house by a daily acknowledgment of that power from whom your fate and your days depend. Let your conversation and walk in your house be, as though you had continually the all-seeing God *visibly* before your eyes. Let your house be consecrated to God, and to his service.

No house can prosper long without the benign influence of the rays of Religion; no earthly ties can be enjoyed or borne long unless the hand of God unites them.

A house without God, is a house without light; a house without the support of Religion, must needs soon *decay*, and ultimately sink into the dust. What a humiliating reflection upon our age is offered by the view of all ages. At what time did we find houses without God or gods? Among what nations shall we look for such germs of desolation and dissolution? Oh, better, much better to be a polytheist than an atheist; better to have many gods than to have none; better to have a heathen, than a Godless household! When Moses, in his solemn address, before his final departure, reproved ancient Israel, he did not complain of their superstition (a word so often abused by the *negative powers* among us); he did not inveigh against their idolatries, but his heart yearned at this negative element in Israel, at the children who have no faith *in* them—the "Banim lo aimoun bam."—Deut. 32: 20.

Perhaps they, like our age, were professors—they would not be ashamed, on certain occasions—say, at marriages, births and deaths—to allow words pertaining to Religion, to be spoken in their houses, and even, *sometimes* at the table. But such is not at what we hint here: such householders! they belong to the class over whose fate the inspired writer wept, because they are "children (though they do not own their Father, he yet calls them children) who have no faith *within them*. Time and circumstances have removed them from the sacred influences enjoyed in by-gone days—in their childhood, in their native land—now no God is to be found *within* them, they are "banim lo aimoun *bam*." May your heart and your house be a receptacle of the great and bountiful Friend and Father. Let there be an altar in your house inscribed with the adorable name of your Creator. Here let the master be daily found, presenting, as the minister of God, the offerings of prayer and praise.

By this acknowledgment of God, a married pair evidence their reverence of his being; they draw down his blessing on their family; they diffuse a spirit of seriousness through it; and probably convey the seeds of piety into many other families. What objects are these to the formers of a new household! And how careful should they be to unite their respective powers in endeavoring to render that effectual, which has such happy tendencies! The beneficent effect of having united in the morning in the worship of God, will extend over every action during the day; it will exert a powerful influence over all the domestic concerns, and become the means of blessings to them and to future generations. Can that voice which now humbly acknowledges its failings before a forgiving Father above be raised harshly against the minor inadvertencies of a wife? Can that tongue, now lisping the praise of God in unison with the wife—can it, a short time after, dart poisoned arrows into her heart? Can that wife, who daily appears side by side with her husband, before Him in whose name they were solemnly united in the bonds of matrimony—can she so easily desert him and prove faithless? And can the father who now brings his children before the altar of his God—can he so easily forget such scenes if ever he be called from them? And the children! what effect must it not have upon them,—what respect and reverence towards parents must not it inspire.

Your dresses, your pleasures, your balls will one day be but reminiscences of sorrow and regret; yourself will have left these scenes, and be mingled with the dust—the fortunes heaped by prudent or avaricious parents, lavished by thoughtless and improvident children. But one thought will remain, and send blessings after you—it is the sacred lesson learned, and the holy performances witnessed in the paternal house.

Next to this, let me advise you to another duty; though of less importance, is yet of great moment, it is that of forming a system of family government, and determining to adhere to it. An expedient which you will find to be a source of numberless advantages; and much more necessary to personal and social happiness, than at first may be conceived. Where there is order, there is silence, facility, and energy.

Among the points to which order should extend, there is none of greater importance than the proper distribution of time. Have a fixed hour for rising, for devotion, and for meals. Let there be an appropriate portion of time for every office, and for the labors, or recreations of every member of your family.

How pleasing in this respect, is the house of *Eusebius!*. He has the happiness of having a companion, who, in her province, acts with him in the maintenance of a well digested system of domestic government. There is an appointed hour for breakfast; after which (it being on the whole then most convenient) all assemble to pay their devout acknowledgments to God for the mercies of the preceding night. After this every one withdraws to his respective employment. This exhibition of order with which you are presented in the morning, is but a specimen of what may be seen through the day. On the Sabbath—— you perceive the like regularity. After breakfast, the family are assembled to prayers. They are enjoined to attend this service in the same dress in which they are to appear in the house of God; that the preparation of their persons may not be deferred to too late an hour, and that, instead of spending the last minute at the glass, there may be a little time for reflection or private devotion, previous to their attendance on public worship. All being thus ready, at a few minutes' notice, they are easily collected, and they proceed, as a united and regular family, to church.

You perceive nothing like distraction in this house. Every one knows what he has to do. Nor is the *sound judgment* of the superintendents more conspicuous than the *happiness* of the members of this family. Indeed, order is to be recommended from its tendency to render every one comfortable. It was this excellency and happy tendendy of order, exhibited on a large scale, that contributed very much to raise the royal visitor of Solomon to that high pitch of admiration, in which she exclaimed, "Happy are thy men, happy are these thy servants, which stand and hear thy wisdom continually."

The evil effects of disregarding God are seldom more shockingly exhibited than in the history of an irreligious couple. Here, where the greatest temporal enjoyments might be found, there are frequently experienced the most exquisite of human miseries. *The fear of God* being wanting, the union becomes a source of incessant woes. How can it be otherwise, with those whose nature is depraved, and who, living without any acknowledgment of God, are under no superior influence to regulate their temper, and to prevent the violence to which ungoverned passions are subject? They become the tempters and punishers of each other. Offences are given; and no principle existing that would lead them either to forgive injuries, or suppress resentment, mutual offences are multiplied, and the quantity of wretchedness increases to a dreadful amount. What wonder is it, then, to hear of dire distress in such a family?

But many of the evils proceeding from irreligion are concealed from public eyes. And were all the grief, the loathing, the hatred, the remorse, the apprehensions which are experienced, as conspicious as the actions to which they give birth, we should not even then have a complete view of the case. We must follow the guilty pair into the eternal world, if we would ascertain all the effects of their impiety. We must hear their reproaches. We must see them, who once exchanged vows of eternal tenderness, transformed into beings of the most hostile dispositions towards each other; and meeting only to augment their mutual accusations. This is the dreadful end to which the history of an irreligious couple tends.

The Rabbies very ingeniously remark that the Hebrew name for Husband is *Ish*; for Wife *Ishah*: being written exactly alike, with the difference of the *Iod* in *Ish* which is dropped in *Ishah*; and the *Ha* in *Ishah*, which is not to be found in *Ish*. These two distinctive letters, combined, give Jh—the name of God; drop these two letters and there remains *Aish*—"fire": hence, they say, where the husband and wife allow their union to be in and with God, He will take his abode in their house, and happiness will be their share; take out that Holy name "Jah," and there remains *Aish*—"fire."

Munificent Donations.

Among a number of other acts of liberality, we take the following from the *Home and Foreign Record*. In an age when the most trivial acts of liberality are blazoned forth with stentorian voices—when every trivial transaction, under the *color* of Religion, is magnified into an important item, the simple-minded friend of truth will be pleased with the unostentatious manner in which the following, indeed, munificent gifts are recorded by our neighbors:

"Mr. E. H. Porter, of Memphis, Tennessee, has donated 10,000 acres of Arkansas land, to the Presbyterian College, at Danville, Ky. The gift is valued at $50,000. The donor had previously given 10,000 acres of land in the same State, to the Methodist Synodical College at La Grange, Tenn."

"At the recent meeting in behalf of Church Extension, held in the church of the Rev. Dr. Potts, in New York, the wants of the German Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. Mr. Steins is pastor, were presented, with other pressing claims. This people are now worshipping in a hall which is crowded to overflowing, and under circumstances of great inconvenience and discomfort. It was understood that a Baptist meeting-house was for sale on the corner of Madison and Montgomery streets, in the same street and a few doors above the Rutgers Female Institute, and capable of seating eight hundred and sixty persons; a brick building, furnished completely with lecture and school rooms attached. We have great pleasure in stating that two gentlemen of Dr. Alexander's church have purchased the property, and given the free use of it to Mr. Steins and his people; and that on the next Sabbath-day, unless some unforeseen providence prevent, the congregation will enter their new and commodious house.

Dr. Duff, speaking of the railroads that have recently been constructed at Calcutta, says that some of the old incredulous Brahmins, in Bengal, when pursuaded to be eye witnesses, have been seen knocking their foreheads in a sort of agony, and exclaiming, as the mighty train rolled swiftly along, that India himself, their god of firmament, had no such carriage as that.

Foreign Items.

Berlin.—Dr. Samter is the first Jewish district judge appointed under the new constitution of Prussia.

It is calculated, that the synagogual and charitable institutions of Berlin cost annually 340,000 Thalers.

The tablet in commemoration of the Grand Elector of Prussia and his wife, who made in 1671 the first edict of tolerance for the Israelites, was erected in the large Synagogue under special solemnity and festivities.

In the electro magnetic institution, established in Berlin by the Jewish physician, (Dr. Bramberger,) a son of a gentleman of the city of Loetzen, who was deaf and dumb, has been entirely cured. After a treatment of six months he was able to hear, and began to speak distinctly. The case has called forth the warmest sympathy for our able co-religionist.

Buttenwiesen, (Suabia.)—On Friday, Feb. 20th, the new Synagogue of this place was dedicated with solemn dedication service. The Rabbi Sanger officiated; the school children formed the choir. Individuals as well as some societies contributed liberally towards the erection of the building.

Hannover, March 9.—The Commercial Counseller, Simon, presented the congregation with the sum of 3800 thalers in gold; the sum received by his father, in the year 1821, from the congregation for a piece of property which he sold to them. The son now evinced his spirit of liberality and filial piety by donating this sum, in view of having some memento erected to his father by the congregation, and of having the donation act incorporated with the documents of the same. The sum was accepted; and a tablet is to be affixed in the vestibule of the house alluded to above, in commemoration of this liberal act.

Posen.—The constitution of the Orphan Institute of this city appeared lately in press; according to their new regulations orphans of the whole province are received in their orphan house in case that no application is made for the admission of a native of Posen, after eight weeks' notice, from the society, of a vacancy. Another excellent regulation of this society deserves to be mentioned. Every boy, after the expiration of his fourteenth year is placed either as apprentice to some trade, or with some agriculturist, or with some merchant to learn the business; or they are devoted to arts and sciences, if of promising talents; but no child is to be devoted to the peddling, to the old chattle trade, nor to become a factor.

Belgium.—The number of Jews residing in the kingdom of Belgium, amounts to no more than about 1100.

Intolerance.—We regret to learn that the hydra of religious (?) intolerance again raises her head from the ground; and that even the French, Belgic and the Hague press spatter the venom. It is the more to be regretted as it emanates from a degenerate Protestantism, and is levelled against Judaism and Catholorism.

Konigsberg.—The 27th of November last was celebrated by the congregation of this place as the anniversary of the erection of the Synagogue: it was founded November 27th, 1756.

Fanaticism.—The Konigsberg *Gazette* relates the following disgraceful affair:

"The son of a Jew tradesman of Guttstadt, in Eastern Prussia, having lately terminated his apprenticeship to a furrier, gave, on the occasion, a grand banquet to all the master-furriers of the town. After a good deal of wine had been drunk, the conversation turned on the crucifixion of Christ, and the guests, regardless of the consideration due to their host, insisted that he was responsible for the crime of his ancestors. One of them at length proposed that, as a punishment, the young man should undergo the operation of having a cross

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feb20

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Washington Market Grocery.

No. 137 Washington Street.



THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS well known establishment brings to the notice of his Customers and the Public that, besides a large store of usual articles as Teas, Coffees, and Spices, of superior qualities, wholesale and retail, he will supply, in quantities to suit, Dried Fruit and Preserves of all kinds—as Cherries, Apples, Peaches, Plums, etc.



Farina, Oatmeal and Buckwheat, fresh ground here, and other farinacious provisions. Anchovies, Dutch Herrings, Sardines, etc.

Orders from City and Country Customers will be punctually attended to, on his known liberal terms. may 8

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

H. JULIAN has opened a Family Grocery Store, and keeps a large assortment of the VERY BEST and CHOICEST articles that are procurable, and is selling them as Low as any other house.

Fresh Butter, Eggs, Cheese & Potatoes

received Every Morning from a resident in Oakland

Give me a call, you will be satisfied, both as to price and quality.

A share of the patronage of a liberal public is respectfully solicited.

Goods delivered Free, at all times, to any part of the city.

HENRY JULIAN,

88 Kearny St. between Pine and Bush.

Ladies may call and give their orders without fear of annoyance, as no liquors are retailed. may15

WEIL & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HAVANA SEGARS, TOBACCO,

Snuff, Matches, Cards, &c.,

No. 62 Front Street,

Between Sacramento and California streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of orders from the city and country promptly attended to. feb27

H. LEVI & CO—

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, etc.,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

m13 1m Between Front and Battery.

HEBREW BOOKS, ETC.

MEYER STEPPACHER,

BROADWAY,

Next house East of the Synagogue,

Has always on hand a supply of

מחזורים תורות
תהלים בידות מחזורים

To be disposed of at reasonable prices. feb8tf

cut on his person. The proposition was adopted with applause, and the young man, in spite of a desperate resistance, had a cross cut deeply in his haunch. He would probably have been further ill treated, if he had not, by an almost superhuman exercise of strength, broken from his assailants and rushed into the street. There he fell senseless, and was conveyed to his own house. Medical assistance was procured for him, but the loss of blood was so great that there is but little hope of saving him. His cowardly assailants, all of whom occupy a respectable position in society, were arrested and sent to Hoilsberg to take their trial."

The Authors of the Canonical Books of the Bible.

(ACCORDING TO THE TALMUD.)

According to Treatise Baba Bathra, page 14, are the following: "Moses wrote his book, the Chapter of Bileam and Job; Joshua: his book, and *the last eight verses of the Pentateuch:* Samuel: his book, Judges and Ruth; David: the Psalms, [but assisted by others;] Jeremiah: his book, the book of Kings and the Lamentations; Hezekiah and his cotemporaries collected: Isaiah, Proverbs, Canticles and Ecclesiastes; the Men of the great synagogue: Ezekiel, the twelve minor Prophets, Daniel and Esther; Ezra, his book, and the Chronicles."

The most remarkable passage in this Talmudical quotation is that the Talmudists already dared to express the opinion that the last eight verses of the Pentateuch were not written by Moses himself.

☞ A critical exposition, on this *Berytha*, was writtin by Rabbi Nachman Crochmel, and is published in *Kerem Chemed*, in 1841.

Editor Israelite.

SCALD HEAD.—This is totally unlike the sore-head disease: brown-colored scabs appear on the crown of the head, which discharge a glutinous matter, and unite the hair, so as to prevent their being seperated with a comb: these scabs continue to spread until they occupy the whole of the scalp.

Keep the hair cut as close as possible, wash the head with a strong solution of soap and water, night and morning; as soon as it can be done, instead of cutting the hair with scissors, let it be shaved close once a day.

Every one has a remedy for this complaint; perhaps the following ointment will be found one of the most effective: Take Barbadoes tar, one ounce; the dust of the lycoperdon, or puff fungus, one drachm. Mix them well together, and rub in a part of it to the roots of the hair, after washing the head with soap and water. By steadily persevering in these means, and giving an occasional purge, the cure will soon be accomplished.

LITTLE & CO.,

"APOTHECARIES' HALL,"

No. 137 Montgomery Street.

WM. B. LITTLE AND CHARLES E. HINCKLEY are regularly educated Apothecaries—Graduates of Pharmaceutical Colleges, and are the oldest and most experienced DRUGGISTS in this city.

LITTLE & CO.

ATTEND exclusively to the Prescription and Family Medicine Business, and one of the firm is always in attendance, at all hours...DAY or NIGHT.

LITTLE & CO.

SELL only the best quality articles, and their prices are LOWER than any other establishment in this city.

LITTLE & CO.

EMPLOY no Boys or Inexperienced Persons in their establishment.

LITTLE & CO.

HAVE an elegant assortment of Toilet Articles, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, which are offered at exceedingly low prices.

LITTLE & CO.

PREPARE Rosemary and Castor Oil, the best article in use for beautifying and increasing the growth of the HAIR—freeing the head from Dandruff, preventing the hair from falling, and preserving its natural color.

LITTLE & CO.

PREPARE the Florentine Tooth Wash and Saponaceous Tooth Powder, elegant and useful articles for whitening and cleansing the Teeth, preserving the Gums, and imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath.

LITTLE & CO.

PREPARE the world-renowned Devine's Pitch Lozenges, from the Oriental Recipe of Dr. Wm. Devine, universally allowed to be very efficacious for coughs, colds, and consumption. Price only 25 cents a Box, or five for $1.

LITTLE & CO.

ARE AGENTS for all the popular Patent Medicines, and sell the genuine articles at the very lowest rates.

LITTLE & CO.,

Apothecaries' Hall, 137 Montgomery st.,

may15 Between Clay and Commercial sts.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 5627, (1857)

Our Collectors.

We have appointed Mr. Joseph Labatt our Collector for this city.

Mr. Jacob Berel continues the collector for the school fund.

LEE & BENNETT'S
NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUS.
BENEFIT OF THE
LADIES' UNITED HEBREW
Benevolent Society,
ON SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1857.
At 7½ O'clock.

The Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Society of San Francisco, signalizes itself by the prompt and ready assistance which is rendered to those whom necessity compels to appeal for assistance.

But, independent of pecuniary aid, we are glad to learn that ladies, whose sphere it is to visit the sick or otherwise to devote a portion of their time to acts of charity, do it in a spirit that cannot fail to relieve many a sinking heart, and to pour the balm of consolation upon many a wound inflicted by poverty and want.

While other societies may find means to provide for the future, the Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Society thinks it the first duty to relieve the wants of the present; and as the hard times under which our state, during some months past, has been groaning, and the late fires, have literally exhausted their funds, the society gratefully acknowledges the kindness of Messrs. Lee & Bennett, as a means of again getting funds in hand; and appeals to the benevolent portion of our community for a numerous attendance at the Benefit noticed above.

Harmonic Society.

We invite the attention of our city readers to the first concert which this society of amateur musicians are going to give next Tuesday evening, May 26th, at Musical Hall, Bush St.

The general opinion is that we never heard any performance of sacred music in this city equal to what we may expect at these concerts. We hope that the general interest which the announcement of these performances have excited with the press, will be seconded by the public at large; so that our musical talent will meet with that encouragement which is due to it, from an intelligent community.

Hebrew Benevolent Society at Sonora

At a recent annual election of officers of this society the following gentlemen were elected:

M. HANNAUER, President.
ISAAC TASH, Vice President.
M. SELLIGSOHN, Secretary.
J. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Isaac Newstadt, E. Gumpert and A. Mochs.

Pious Resignation.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGION.

Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambria, uniformly practised the law, "overcome evil with good." Thus he won all hearts. The peasantry loved him as their father—and long after his death, their tears would flow, when they said, "There is the chair on which our good Archbishop used to sit in the midst of us; we shall see him no more." His uniform mildness gained him respect and protection even from the foes of his country. His diocese was often the theatre of war—but the English, Germans and Dutch even surpassed the inhabitants of Cambria in their veneration for him. At such times, he gathered the wretched in his palace, and entertained them, for his dwellings were safe, even when armies were burning towns around him. All loved him—and the reason was, he carried out the noble principle, "Overcome evil with good."

Somnambulism.

If our physical wants and our moral failings are calculated to teach us humility, forbearance, and filial reliance to a higher power—if thus even our failings may become a means of our elevation; the fact that there are states in which man performs most astonishing acts, quite without consciousness; that he moves, acts, executes wonderful mechanical and mental operations automatically, cannot fail to teach us the useful lesson of judging of the failings of our neighbors with leniency and charity. For those teachers and authors who have taught and written so much about the free agency of man, were mostly just such as were little acquainted with the constitution of man. It was thus that the original error of one age was perpetuated by the false veneration of their successors, while the fact is moral free agency has as narrow a scope as our physical freedom. We are bound by the laws which we cannot trespass; we are repelled from and drawn into actions by thousands of agencies and powers around us of which we have no idea, and it is only an extraordinary case, that our helplessness is brought to view.

Our object in citing the following facts is to repress this, our modern spirit of self apotheosis which denies most facts because it is acquainted with the least, and which wishes to remove the Deity from His sacred throne and to set reason, human reason in His stead.

Anoter lesson may be derived from the following facts: that is, not to be harsh in our judgment in certain cases. We learn from what follows, that there are states in which men may commit even murder and suicide without their knowledge.

We, however, do not wish to disculpate such actions, we even believe them to be mere reflex of the mind while in a waking state; but we merely claim a charitable judgment in matters of which we have so little knowledge.

"The crew of the revenue boat, on the coast of Ireland, about two o'clock in the morning, picked up *a man swimming in the water*. He had, it appeared, *left his house about twelve, and walked two miles over a most dangerous path, and had swam about one mile.* After he was taken into the boat he could not be persuaded that he was not still in his warm bed at home.

In 1834 Marie Pan was admitted into the hospital at Bordeaux, France; her left arm and hand covered with deep and bleeding gashes, its tendons projecting, and the bones broken. She had, in her sleep, gone into a loft to cut wood with a hedging bill; thinking she was cutting the wood, she had hacked her forearm and hand until she fainted away and fell, bathed in her own blood. She *had felt no pain*, but merely a sensation, as if the parts were pricked with pins.

In 1832 some fishermen near Breast, in France, were surprised at finding, at two o'clock in the morning, a boy about twelve years of age, up to his waist in the sea, fishing for flounders, of which he drew up five or six. Their surprise, however, was increased to wonder when, on approaching him, they found he was *fast asleep*. He was taken home and put to bed, but was immediately afterwards attacked with a raging fever.

The case of the somnambule, of Dresden, is well known in Germany; we, however, may be allowed to give it space in our columns for the desirable object which we have in view by this article:

In 18—, says the Augsburg Gazette, Dresden was the scene of a melancholy spectacle. As early as seven o'clock in the morning a female was seen walking on the roof of one of the loftiest houses in the city, apparently occupied in preparing some ornaments as a Christmas present. The house stood as it were alone, being much higher than those adjoining it, and to draw her from her perilous situation was impossible. Thousands of spectators had assembled in the streets. It was discovered to be a handsome girl, nineteen years of age, the daughter of a master baker, possessing a small independence, bequeathed to her by her mother. She continued her terrific promenade for hours, at times sitting on the parapet and dressing her hair. The police came to the spot, and various means of preservation, in case of her falling down, were resorted to. In a few minutes the street was thickly strewn with straw, and beds were called for from the house; but the heartless father, influenced by the girl's step-mother, refused them. Nets were suspended from the balcony of the first floor, and the neighbors fastened sheets to their windows. All this time the poor girl was walking in perfect unconsciousness; sometimes gazing at the sky, and at others singing or talking to herself. Some persons succeeded in getting on the roof, but dared not approach her for fear of the consequences if they awoke her; for any thing that would have startled her, would have caused an instantaneous fall from the roof. Towards eleven o'clock she approached the very verge of the parapet, leaned forward and gazed upon the multitude beneath; terror seized every spectator below—every one felt that the moment of the catastrophe had arrived—here was an unfortunate human being pending between heaven and earth, between life and death—so full of life and yet so near death. However, she rose up, and returned calmly to the window by which she had got out But when she saw there were lights in the room, she uttered a piercing shriek, which was re-echoed by thousands below, and fell into the street, never to rise again.

When she had regained the window, the anxious multitude thought her safe; she had passed the most perilous part of our ambulations: she had descended the roof, and climbed from the top, on the perpendicular wall, to her chamber—to the light.

But, alas! such are human calculations and expectations. We think we have overcome danger, and we are on the very brink of ruin; we think we have reached the light, and the very splendor startles and dazzles us—and we FALL.

A boy dreamed that he got out of bed, and ascended to the summit of an enormous rock, where he found an eagle's nest, which he brought away with him, and placed it under his bed. Now, the whole of these events actually took place; and what he conceived, on awaking, to be a mere dream, was found to have had an actual existence, by the nest being found in the precise spot where he imagined he he had put it, and by the evidence of the spectators who beheld his perilous adventure. The precipice which he ascended was of a nature which must have baffled the most expert mountaineer, and such as, at other times, he could not have scaled.

Gassendi speaks of a man who often rose in his sleep, went into a cellar and drew wine, appearing to see in the dark as in the day; but when he awoke, either in the cellar or in the street, was obliged to grope his way back to bed. He often thought there was not light enough, and thought he had risen too early and therefore struck a light. He tells of another who passed on stilts "over a torrent asleep one night, and on awaking was afraid to return before daylight, and before the water had subsided."

Professor Upham, of Bowdoin College, speaks of a farmer who rose in his sleep, went to his barn, and threshed out five bushels of rye in the dark, seperating the grain from the straw with great exactness.

In 1686, Lord Culpepper's brother was indicted at the Old Bailey, for shooting one of the guards and his horse. He pleaded somnambulism, and was acquitted on producing ample evidence of the extraordinary things he did in his sleep. There is a somewhat similar story of a French gentleman, who rose in his sleep, crossed the Seine, fought a duel, and killed his antagonist, without recollecting any of the circumstances when awake.

A Lesson to Mothers.

A person in rather a high position has just obtained from the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, (France,) a separation from his wife, with the right of keeping his child, in consequence of the following circumstances: The child had the measles, and its medical attendant declared its life to be in danger, but the mother nevertheless continued to prepare her toilette for an evening party to which she had been invited. "You cannot leave the child, who is dying," exclaimed the husband. The wife replied that it was impossible for her to remain away from the party without breaking her promise, and being guilty of a want of politeness. The husband again remonstrated with her, but in vain: she insisted on going to the party, if only for an hour. The husband then informed her that if she carried her intention into execution the doors would be closed against her on her return. The wife left for the party, but on her return home was refused admittance. The tribunal has decided that the husband was perfectly justified, and has furthermore ruled that a wife who forsakes her child in illness forfeits her conjugal rights.

A Mermaid.

The Yarmouth (Mass.) *Register* states that about a week ago, as Mr. H. S. Dill and Benj. Higgins, two reliable residents of Eastham, were going off the flats on the flood tide, with their large boats, to catch blue fish, when about three quarters of the way down the flats, they discovered a fish of a very singular appearance, on the bottom, in about five feet of water. The fish started when they were about fifteen feet from it: it protruded its head out of water—and, to use the expression of Mr. Higgins, "I did not believe any thing could look so much like a woman." It looked straight at them, and had scales on its face like the back of an alligator. The features of the face were made for beauty, but the cerebellum was what Fowler calls a Judus J, firmness terribly developed, with the other qualities wanting. If there ever was a mermaid, they say they have seen one. It appeared to be about fifteen feet long, of a very whitish color, except the tail, which was nearly black. When it moved, it went face downward, but turned over when it put its head out, which made it exactly face towards them. It put its head out twice, and they had a perfect view of it; and no living person can convince them but that they have seen a mermaid.

DANVILLE, PA.—The Congregation at this place appears to be flourishing under the charge of the Rev. E. OPPENHEIM. The Montour *American* published at Danville, under the head of "Home Sketches," gives a brief account of the origin of the synagogue, and bears testimony to the standing of the people in the following paragraph:

"As a people the Jews, are not apt to strive for official place or patronage, the majority are engaged in mercantile trade, ever pursuing the tenor of their way, and mingling but little in popular excitement of any kind. They number among them some of the excellent men of our community, and although we are a Gentile and publish an American Paper, yet we have found warm friends and valuable patrons, among them, social friends and good citizens: such has been our experience since we came to this place, such are our impressions of the ancient people of God."

The Danville Synagogue was organized a little more than three years ago, numbering at that time only seven members, who were placed under the pastoral care of Rev. H. Frendich. The first President of the Danville Synagogue, was Abraham Levi, the second, Jacob Loeb, the third, Samuel Weil, and Solomon Moyer is the President at this time, they are elected

annually on the day of the Passover. They have erected a small, but comfortable house on Water street for the congregation which now numbers thirty-one members. An unfortunate schism some time ago retarded its progress, but it is now in a prosperous condition. Rev. Emanuel Oppenheim is at present the Preacher, Rabbi, or Teacher. He is a young man of education, not only in the language and history of his people, but of enlarged views on general subjects. He enjoys the confidence of his congregation, and the respect of others with whom he has cultivated an acquaintance.

Sinai.

More than three thousand years have passed since the memorable event, that took place on that mount, has invested it with a charm which strikes even the unbeliever. At every step the traveller approaches, the scene becomes more solemn and impressive—a spontaneous voice tells the traveller that he moves on ground sacred to the memory of the best men that ever sojourned on earth. We will now let travellers speak:

"We had followed the Israelites from the Nile to the junction of Wady Feiran with Wady Sheikh. They passed through the latter, sweeping round northeast to Horeb. We turned to the right, through Wady Solaf, directly to the foot of the mountain pass called Nukb el Deir, or pass to the convent. For two hours we ascended this wild, narrow pass, enclosed between stupendous granite cliffs, whose debris encumbered the defile, often rendering the passage difficult and dangerous. Escaping from the pass, we crossed the head of a basin-like plain which declined to the southwest, and, ascending gradually, gloomy, precipitous mountain masses rose to view on either hand, with detached snow-beds lying in their clefts. The caravan moved slowly, and apparently with a more solemn, measured tread; the Bedouins became serious and silent, and looked steadily before them, as if to catch the first glimpse of some revered object. The space before us gradually expanded, when, suddenly, Tualeb, pointing to a black, perpendicular cliff, whose two riven and rugged summits rose some 1200 or 1500 feet directly in front of us, exclaimed, *Gebel Mousa*, Mt. Moses. How shall I describe the effect of that announcement? Not a word was spoken by Moslem or Christian, but slowly and silently we advanced into the still expanding plain, our eyes immovably fixed on the frowning precipices of the stern and desolate mountain. We were doubtless on the plain where Israel encamped at the giving of the Law, and that grand and gloomy height before us was Sinai, on which the glory of God descended in fire, and the whole mountain was enveloped in smoke, and shook under the tread of the Almighty, while his presence was proclaimed by the long, loud peals of repeated thunder, above which the blast of the trumpet was heard waxing louder and louder, and reverberating amid the stern and gloomy mountain heights around, and then God spake with Moses: "And all the people removed and stood afar off, and trembled when they saw the thunderings, and lightnings, and thick darkness where God was; and said unto Moses, "Speak thou with us; but let not God speak with us, least we die."—(Exod., xx.) We all seemed to ourselves to be present at this terrible scene, and would have marched directly up to the Mount of God, had not Tualeb recalled us to ourselves again by pointing to the convent far up in the deep ravine between Horeb and Gebel Deir.

As we entered the gorge of the convent a cross stood on a small hill to our left, and a Bedouin cemetery lay on the right, in the deep shadows of Horeb. Looking aloft, we saw small crosses crowning the naked and apparently inaccessible mountain peaks, and seemingly connected with the sky. From these our eyes fell upon the fortress-like walls and complicated buildings of the convent, together with its small grove of fruit and cypress-trees. We were in Wady Shueib, or *Vale of Jethro*, where Moses beheld the "burning bush." In a few minutes we halted under the walls of the convent; and, looking up to the only entrance, thirty feet from the ground, we saw the long, venerable beard and fine face of the reverend superior, who, having received our letter, sent forward by one of the Bedouins several days before, looked down upon us benignantly, and said, "*Welcome! the house is yours.*" For the safety of the place against the Arabs, great caution is used to prevent admission to the convent. For this purpose, there is an opening in the wall about 30 feet from the ground, from which a windlass with a basket is let down by means of which strangers, after having produced their credentials, are hoisted up. However, there is a private entrance, through which, occasionally, even strangers are admitted. Then we rode, says Miss Martenean over shelves of rock up to the convent, and past its inclosure walls, which are of various dates and materials, but chiefly of large crude bricks, with occasionally heavy blocks of stone. Some travelers' tents were under the walls, and groups of Arab boys were loitering about. The windlass at the place of entrance was at work, and monks looked upon us from the terrace on the walls. Mr. Y. went up by the windlass, after his letter, to present his respects to the Prior. We looked upon his swinging ascent with some wonder what we should do, if the other entrance of which we had heard should be closed against strangers now. But a monk soon invited us within a well-secured postern, and lighted us with his lantern through a dark passage, and then led us through the green and blossomy and terraced garden, and up from one staircase and platform to another, till we arrived at the strangers corridor, whence we could overlook much of the curious complication of buildings and spaces which constitute the interior of the convent of Mount Sinai," and, says, Durbin, pulled in and embraced, but not *kissed*, by the venerable prior. Our luggage and servants followed. Our Arabs, having received permission to kill the fatted kids and make a feast for themselves at our expense, departed to their people in the mountains, and we retired to the porch, where we were served with coffee, and in an hour or so, with salt fish and rice for dinner. We dined alone, attended and served by a small, sprightly old monk some eighty years of age. After dinner we took possession of two small rooms with well-worn carpets, and low divans running round three sides of each.

The first thing known of the settlement of this place and neighborhood is that the Empress Helena, in the fourth century, built a small church over the spot where the Burning Bush (Ex. 3:25) grew. Who there was to tell the Empress where the Bush grew, is not known; nor how the tradition had been preserved for nearly two thousand years. Several small convents were built in the peninsula, after Helena's church began to attract devotees; but the Bedouins were so dangerous and troublesome that the Christians of the region petitioned the Emperor Justinian to build them a fortified convent. He sent workmen, Burckhardt tells us, from Constantinople and Egypt, with orders to build an impregnable monastery on the top Gebel Mousa,—that peak being in his day supposed to be the one from which the Law was given. There being no water at that height, the workmen built the convent at the foot of Horeb, inclosing within its walls the well at which it is said Moses was the first to drink. The structure has since the time of Justinian (since the 6th century) been frequently repaired. The monks believe that Justinian gave the whole of the peninsula to their establishment; and that so many sacred buildings and hermitages arose in consequence, that six or seven thousand monks and hermits were inhabiting the region at the time of the Mohammedan conquest.

(To be Continued.)

Bathing.

It is impossible to find language to express in adequate terms the importance of this powerful preserver and restorative of health—this great and almost indescribable luxury, the Bath.

Considering its importance to the preservation of health, and the cure of very many of our most afflicting diseases; I am truly astonished that the warm or tepid bath should be so seldom used in our country.

Warm baths are such as have a temperature between seventy six and ninety-eight degrees of the thermometer; but persons having no thermometer (indeed there is no need of one for regulating the temperature of the water) have only to consult their own sensations in entering the bathing tub; because their own temperament in contact with the water will immediately advise them of the temperature required: the only inconvenience that can ever be experienced in using the warm bath, will be in being compelled to leave its comforts. The usual time of bathing is from twenty minutes to half an hour; but with regard to time, it is not material: the feelings and sensations of the bather will better determine this point than I can tell him. The warm bath, contrary to the general opinion, does not heat the body; it has, on the contrary, an opposite effect, inasmuch as it obviously abates the quickness of the pulse, and reduces the pulsations in proportion to the time we remain in the warm water.

When persons have traveled a long journey, and feel much fatigued, or overheated by an exposure to the sun, or their minds are much disturbed, the bath will be found an excellent remedy for invigorating the whole system, and at the same time reducing the irregular and quick action of the blood. Indeed, I feel confident that, in thousands of instances, if the bath were used in the first symptoms of those irregular and feverish feelings which prey upon the mind and body, very many persons would escape sick-beds. Attacks of fever, in many instances, even after distinctly feeling all the symptoms may be prevented by the speedy use of the warm bath and gentle purgatives of Epsom salts, which otherwise would have degenerated into dreadful and malignant diseases. The warm bath is of very great utility to persons troubled with eruptions or breakings out of the skin, such as itch, and other sores. In hypochondriacal hysterics, and in insane cases; and in fact on persons laboring under madness, the beneficial effects of warm baths are always visible: in scorbutic and old ulcers or sores, when attention has been paid to regimen, the utilities of the bath are equally great. In palsy and all nervous diseases it is one of the most effectual remedies. In a great variety of chronic, or inveterate complaints, such as bilious diseases, derangements of the liver, and of the stomach and digestive functions, it is impossible to describe to you its useful effects; and I solicit you with every sincerity of heart to use the warm bath individually, and in your families, as one of the efficient preventives and cures of disease which is in every man's reach. In using the bath with some system and regularity, you will ward off many hours' confinement by ill health; save the expense of a doctor's bill, and prevent you from having a ruined constitution, and a stomach worn out by swallowing medicines; for, if the warm bath were more frequently used, with proper *abstinence* from food on the approach of fever, in five cases in ten, medical assistance would *not be required*. In all cases of debility from spasms; in pain, in colic, in cramp, and in anxiety and restlessness, the bath will relieve and tranquilize the system. In hectic, or consumptive fever, I have found it of great benefit from the fact of it lessening the heat: and most particularly beneficial when the *liver* was connected with this dreadful disease. In dyspepsia, or indigestion, this terrible disease, which makes life itself a burden, the bath is a valuable assistant and comforter in the cure. All young persons who manifest a disposition to stop at a premature point of growth—in other words, to remain pigmies for life—should use the bath; because it always promotes the growth of the limbs, and adds much to the muscular powers.

The ancient Greeks, Romans and Germans, as well as the Persians, Turks and modern Egyptians, enjoy the comforts and benefits procured by bathing, in a degree of which we can scarcely form an idea. The French owe much of their cheerfulness and vivacity of disposition to the warm bath; and you could not inflict on most Frenchmen or French females a greater punishment than to deprive either of the warm bath, which they always prize as a component part of their existence. The soft, delicate, and beautiful skins, for which the French females are so much celebrated, are very much owing to the tepid bathing; being far preferable to all the cosmetics and other preparations sold for the purpose of whitening and beautifying the skin. To such persons as have a fœtid perspiration, the frequent use of the warm bath would be of immense service. Let me, then, again, and with every desire for your happiness, and every delicacy of sentiment I am master of, urge upon you the simple fact, that *cleanliness* is essential to life, and that the want of it has destroyed many a matrimonial happiness for life.

Every family, rich and poor, ought to have a bathing machine, or avail themselves of public baths.

Most wealthy persons imagine, when they have furnished their mansions with splendid mirrors, Turkey carpets, sofas, and various other decorations, which soon tire after the novelty of seeing them ceases, that all things are complete; but, unless they have a small room appropriate to bathing, in which the necessary apparatus can be found fitted up for use, their houses want one of the most necessary appendages of comfort and health; and they ought to be charged with the responsibility of many diseases which afflict their families, for want of this fountain of health. The construction of public baths has, from the remotest ages, been considered an object of national attention; and most sincerely and ardently do I desire, that public baths may be established in every city and town in our country, as well for the health as the comfort of the people.

The warm or tepid bath should be used about twice or three times a week in summer; in winter once a week is sufficient. It ought to be used in the morning, at noon, or when going to bed.

Having now given a concise account of some of the benefits of this bath, I shall next show, by a brief statement of facts, the method of bathing practised by the hardy Russians. They have sweating or vapor baths, which are resorted to by persons of all classes, rich and poor, free of expense, because these baths, as is proper, are supported and kept up by the government. Here mingle together the beggar, the artisan, the peasant, and the nobleman, to enjoy the luxuries of the steam or sweating bath, in both sickness and health. The method pursued to produce the vapor bath, is simply by throwing water on red hot stones in a close room, which raises the heat from 150 to 168 degrees, making, when at 168 degrees, above a heat capable of melting wax, and only 12 degrees below that for boiling spirit of wine. In this tremendous and excessive heat, which, on an American would produce suffocation, the Russian enjoys what, to him, is a comfortable luxury of the vapor bath, which shows clearly, as before observed, the wonderful force of habit among mankind.

(To be Continued.)

GRAY & MASSEY,
Undertakers,
No. 155 Sacramento St,
(Corner of Webb street,) SAN FRANCISCO.

COFFINS, HEARSES, COACHES, ITALIAN MARBLE GRAVE STONES, and all necessary FUNERAL Requisites, at short notice.

NATHANIEL GRAY, }
ATKINS MASSEY. } mh27-3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

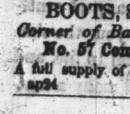
MARBLE

Grave Stones.



MARBLE MONUMENTS,
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.



Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
Corner of Battery and Commercial Streets and
No. 57 Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
ap24



DR. B. ROGERS,
CHIROPODIST,
FROM PARIS.

Has the honor to inform the Public that he extracts, by a novel procedure, Corns, Bunions, Nails that have entered the flesh, etc., without any cutting, and without pain. The operation is done in a few minutes, and there is no fear of their reappearance.

By his novel procedure, Dr. Rogers has succeeded in curing a great number of persons who have suffered, for many years, from inflammation of the feet, which had occasioned them insufferable pain, and who immediately after the operation, have been able to walk with the greatest facility, and even in tight shoes.

Dr. Rogers can be Consulted Daily at his Residence,
No. 148 Montgomery Street, 2d Floor,
Between Clay and Merchant streets.
He visits persons at their domicile, if required.

Dr. Rogers' Charges are
For attending on a person's feet, for one month..$ 5 00
For Three Months,..... 10 00
may1tf

G. & W. SNOOK,
MANUFACTURERS of Copper and Tin and Sheet Iron Wares. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantels, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tinware and Cooking Utensils of all kinds. No. 141 Washington steet, below Montgomery.

They are now prepared to attend to the wants of all their customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the Best of Workmen and use the best material, they are always willing to warrant their work.

Jobbing of all kinds attended to with promptitude.

Force and Lift Pumps put up and old ones repaired, &c. &c. m6 3m

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

J. FIGEL, San Francisco. S. FIGEL, New York.
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
FIGEL & BROTHER, EUREKA CLOTHING Emporium, 121 Clay street, three doors from Kearny, Importers and Dealers in Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail.

Also, Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Capes, &c.

A splendid assortment of Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, all styles, constantly on hand. ap3

FREDERICK R. AMOS,
Dealer in
FRESH CALIFORNIA
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
48 & 49 Washington Market,
Families and others are requested to give him a call, as he is confident that quality and prices will suit. mh27tf

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - - $150,000.
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st, near Leidesdorff.

Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MUSGROVE, Bart.....Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq.....Dep. Chairman.
John Adis, Esq. — F. B. Carr, Esq
E. Huggins, Esq. — C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq. — John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq. — J. G. Hammach, Esq
Robert Main, Esq. — W. Scolefield, M. P.
Manager.....GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.

Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman, Esq.

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G. B. Morehead, Esq. — William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.

Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,
BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF CLAY,
DRAW AT SIGHT, IN SUMS TO SUIT,
—ON—
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.....New York
J. W. Clark & Co.....Boston
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Johnston, Brother & Co.....Baltimore
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio
State of Missouri.....St. Louis
Huskell & Co., Exchange Bank.....St. Louis, Mo
E. E. Jones, Esq., Cashier.....Pittsburgh, Pa
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H. W. Conner & Co.....Charleston, S. C
Brown, Johnston & Co.....New Orleans
C. Dorwin & Co.....Montreal, Canada
—ALSO—
Exchange on London,
" Frankfort on the Maine. } Germany
" Stuttgart. }
Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange, at current rates, and transact a general Banking Business.
F. M. DREXEL, Philadelphia.
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KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT," of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, August, 1855.

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
CORNER BATTERY AND CLAY STREETS,
HAVE NOW IN STORE AND LANDING, a large stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, consisting in part—
200 bales brown Drills and Sheetings;
250 bales Cotton Ducks, from No. 000 to No. 10;
100 bales twilled and plain wide Duck;
50 bales blue, white, gray and scarlet Blankets;
20 bales mix'd, white, scarlet and opera Flannels;
10 cases plain and figured DeLaines;
20 cases Merrimac, Pacific and Sprague Prints;
5 cases French Merinos and Coburgs;
5 cases plain and figured Alpaccas and Persians;
5 cases (all wool) Plaids and Dress Goods;
10 cases Satinets and Cassimeres
5 cases Mantillas, Cloaks and Nisettes;
1000 plain, figured and plaid Shawls;
1000 dozen wove and knit Wool Socks;
500 dozen mixed Flannel Overshirts;
500 dozen Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
250 dozen Cassimere, Satinet and Jean Pants;
250 dozen Overalls and Jumpers;
250 dozen hickory and check Shirts;
100 bales Batts and Wadding;
And a large and well selected stock of Fancy and Dress Goods, which they offer low, at their new stand, corner Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco. ap3

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

MERCER & BERNHEIM.
mar6.3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

HERMAN PEISER,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
Also, Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes,
No. 88 Kearny Street,
Between Battery and Front sts., San Francisco.
mh27tf

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.

Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.

Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

THE TEA STORE,
No. 138 Clay Street, late 133 California Street,
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE choicest varieties of Green and Black Teas.

Good Teas retailing at 25 cents per pound, and finer qualities proportionably cheap.

A liberal discount made to the Trade.
ap3—3m W. P. WILDER.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
105 and 107 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Opposite Smiley Brothers & Co.

LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY
FANCY GOODS, GLOVES,
CRAVATS,
COLLARS,
SHIRTS, Etc., Etc.,

RECEIVED PER EVERY STEAMER.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets; Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons; Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts; "Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck; White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill; Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel; Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills; Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted; "Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths; Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.

☞ Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

ALBERT KÜNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

HEALTH AND LUXURY.
INVALUABLE TONIC.
Gregory's Vegetable Brandy Bitters.

A VAST AMOUNT of nauseating and noxious compounds having been thrust into the market under the name of "Bitters," it becomes the duty of the proprietors and agents for the sale of the celebrated

Gregory's Vegetable Brandy Bitters,

to expose the fact, and absolve themselves from giving tacit assent to any merit claimed to be possessed by those injurious compounds. The special qualities of GREGORY'S BITTERS are to renovate and invigorate the body, promoting activity in the digestive organs, and consequently eradicating Dyspepsia and other similar complaints incident to sedentary life. To all travelers, either by sea or land, to miners and others whose occupation calls for severe muscular action these Bitters will be found of invaluable service. The high standing of Dr. GREGORY, the discoverer, was the first guarantee of its superior excellence. Its own unequalled merit has since established for it a world-wide celebrity. Dr Gregory has for years been at the head of the Medical Faculty in London, and twice President of the London College of Physicians and Surgeons.

These Bitters are composed of carefully selected roots of a fine tonic character, and the choicest brands of French Brandies, making them an agreeable and palatable stimulant, as well as a healthful appetizer. So generally are their merits admitted that they are always to be found in every respectable Saloon, Hotel, and among the stores of every steamer or packet ship.

E. LAMLIN & CO. 121 Clay street,
Are the Sole Manufacturers and Dealers in this admirable tonic in California, and

MESSRS. G. RENAUD & CO.
Are their Agents in Sacramento.

Orders addressed to either of these firms will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount made to dealers.
ap3 E. LAMLIN & CO., 131 Clay Street.

HEBREW SCHOOL.
INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious Instruction of our Children, under the superintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for children of both sexes. It is kept at
No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)
SCHOOL HOURS:
For the Senior Class—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M.
For the Junior Class—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M.

The School is free to all. Only those who are able are expected to pay a moderate charge, fixed by the committee.

Parents and Guardians are seriously urged not to neglect the duty incumbent upon them, and the opportunity offered. ap3tf

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
No. 111 Sacramento Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery, opposite the Mail Steamship Co's Office, **SAN FRANCISCO,**
Henry Breslauer, } {Morris Elgutter,
{A. Morris.
may 1

MARK SHELDON & CO.—
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Domestic Foreign Provisions,
No. 93 Front st, San Francisco.
—OFFER FOR SALE—
250 kegs Butter;
100 cases Fresh Butter;
200 cases Jewell, Harrison & Co's Lard;
200 cases Oregon Lard;
75 cases Oregon Hams;
80 cases Oregon Bacon;
50 cases Oregon Shoulders. m13 1m

California Butter, Cheese & Eggs.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED THE STORE,
No. 136 WASHINGTON STREET,
(Three doors above Washington Market,)
In connection with his STALL, 51 Washington market, expressly for the sale of
Fresh Butter, Eggs & cheese.

GROCERS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, Steamboats, and the Trade will always find Butter and Cheese fresh from the various Dairies in the State. The up-country trade can be furnished in any quantity, ready packed in 5, 10 and 25 pound packages, in cases ready for shipment. If preferred, parties can select the Butter fresh from the dairies and have it packed to order.

All packages with the label of the subscriber, will be guaranteed.

HORACE GUSHEE,
139 Washington Street, and
mh27tf 51 Washington Market.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
German, French, English,
AND
AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,
Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Accordeons, Cutlery, Hosiery, Playing Cards, etc.,
No. 83 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &C.
No. 83 Battery Street, near Sacramento.
N. B.—A. LEVY is authorised to transact all business for the above establishment. ap17tf

R. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Dealers in Domestic and Foreign
COAL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Billingham Bay, Red Ash,
Cumberland, West Hartley,
Lackawana, Sydney, &c.,
Constantly on hand.
68 Clay Street, below Front,
RICHARD L. ROBERTSON, } SAN FRANCISCO.
HOMER B. HAWKINS. }
☞ Coal delivered to any part of the City, or shipped for the Country, without extra charge. ap8tf

B. L. BRANDT,
PAINTER,
Corner Sacramento and Battery sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.

—TO—

PANAMA

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,

For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

J. L. STEPHENS,

CAPTAIN PEARSON.....COMMANDER.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,

On Friday, June 5, 1857, at 12 M.

☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

may 23

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBER 1, 1856.

Steamer NEW WORLD Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE. Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE.
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT.
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CRADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLE.
Steamer URILDA. Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA. Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE COLUSI and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets

ap3 SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

J. J. E. SMILEY. GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALES ROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS ap3

R. M. NEWHALL, HENRY GREGORY.

NEWHALL & GREGORY,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

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R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

S. L. JONES.....AUCTIONEER.

JONES & BENDIXEN,

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, Nos. 61 and 63 California street, three doors from Front.

OUT-DOOR and SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the city.

Consigned Goods covered "pro rata" by FIRE INSURANCE.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments for Sale at Auction.

A CARD—Mr. F. Fox will solicit Consignments for our House generally, and will have an interest in all business which he may influence thereto.

ap3 S. L. JONES & CO.

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cloaks, &c. &c.

No. 81 California St.,

One door from the Corner of Battery,

A. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.
J. GODCHAUX, }

JOSEPH SIMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

128 CLAY ST., Room 8, up stairs,

ap17 SAN FRANCISCO.

HUGH McCONNELL,

MANUFACTURING CUTLER,

Surgical and Dental Instrument Maker,

Jackson St., between Dupont and Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.



H. McCONNELL, after twenty-two years practice, will make to order every variety of Instruments, Trusses, etc., etc., as follows:—

Surgical Instruments, Dental do., Veterinary Surgeons' do., Barbers' Shears, Upholsterers' Needles, and Ladies' Pinking Irons.

Trusses made to order, and warranted to fit with ease and comfort to the wearer.

Steamboat and Ship Cutlery repaired at the shortest notice.

Rasoirs et ciseaux repassés et repolis avec le plus grand soin.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to Grinding and Polishing in the Jobbing Department, particularly for Barbers' Razors and Scissors.

Moderate charges for repairing. ap8

J. W. CHERRY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTER,

No. 186 CLAY STREET, NEAR KEARNY ST.,

ma6 1m SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,

Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Unity Fire Insurance Association,

OF LONDON.

OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY, Merchant street near Battery.

£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000 Capital.

Brick and Stone Buildings, and Merchandise, Insured on favorable terms.

The undersigned are authorized to settle claims for losses without delay DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO.,

ap3 Agents.

FIRE! FIRE!!

SIMS & FRASER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fire-proof Doors and Shutters,

BANK VAULTS, GRATING, BALCONIES, RAILING, Etc., Etc.,

OREGON STREET, NEAR FRONT,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship, Steamboat, Sawmill, and all kinds of Blacksmithing done to order.

ap17—3m

JOHN SCHMIDT, HERMAN HADELER.

SCHMIDT & HADELER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

PRESERVES, CONFECTIONERIES,

NUTS, ETC. ETC.

No. 134 CLAY STREET,

(Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite the Merchants' Exchange,) San Francisco.

Orders from the Country punctually executed.

mh27-3m

HURGREN & SHINDLER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C.,

No. 169 Jackson street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CABINET MAKING AND TURNING,

SHOW CASES

CRIBS, CRADLES and BEDSTEADS, a large assortment on hand and made to order.

Newels, and Balusters, Table, Counter and Desk Legs, for sale or turned at short notice

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ADELSDORFER BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.

Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

PAINTS,

Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,

BRUSHES, &c. &c.

We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest Stock in the City, and sell at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY,

86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89

ap3 Oregon Street.

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.

UHLFELDER & CAHN,

SUCCESSORS TO C. BERG.

IMPORTERS AND JUBBERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

ap3 No. 84 California St., San Francisco.

JAMES H. WINGATE, & CO.

SUCCESSOR TO WINGATE AND MASSEY.



UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURnisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies for shipment to the Atlantic States.

N. B.—Charges moderate. JAMES H. WINGATE,

161 Sacramento street south side,

ap3 Office of Coroner and City Sexton.

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant.

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

ml3-tf

FIRST QUALITY OF CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID,

Sperm, Lard and Polar Oils, Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE DIETZ & CO.

Office 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

The late improvements in our CAMPHENE and OIL WORKS enable us to manufacture a superior article of Camphene and Oil, which we can sell at less prices than any other manufacturer in the State.

We have constantly on hand desirable packages for shipping to the country or mines.

All goods shipped or delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

N. B.—Wholesale Dealers in Turpentine and 95 per cent. Alcohol. ap3

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb 3

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

J. SOLOMON,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

DR. H. AUSTIN,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

175 WASHINGTON STREET,

Next door to the Marble Building, between Montgomery and Kearny sts.

☞ All operations skillfully performed, and at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Advice gratis.

S. MORGENSTERN,

PACIFIC CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

Corner Pacific and Front Streets.

☞ Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices. feb20

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 165 Commercial Street,

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.

Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.

ja30—3m

BOYSEN BROTHERS,

HATTERS,

No. 159 KEARNY STREET,

(Between Clay and Commercial,)

OFFER FOR SALE

Moleskin Hats, city made, for $7 each.

ap3

GEORGE SUNDER,

IMPORTER OF

Hats, Caps, Hatters' Stock Patent Shirts,

GLOVES, CANES, UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

NO. 84 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

BLUMENTHAL & HIRSCH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CHINA GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,

Britannia and Plated Ware,

CUTLERY AND LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 152 Kearny Street,

In F. Argenti's Brick Building, corner of Commercial St.,

—AND—

149 & 151 Clay St., 2 doors below Montgomery.

Martin A. Blumenthal, } SAN FRANCISCO.
Adolph Hirsch. }

☞ Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the Interior or Coast Trade.

BERNARD, DENNERY & CO.,

DEALER IN

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA,

Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

No. 180 Kearny Street,

Orders executed with care and dispatch. ap8

R. KRAMBACH,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,

CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidersdorff street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ELLERY'S

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE.

E. ELLERY has just received Thirty Thousand Pages of MUSIC, which he is selling cheap. He has always on hand a great variety of

BOOKS,

(IN ALL LANGUAGES:)

Law, Medical, Agricultural, Mechanical, Theological, Spiritual, Liberal.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

—ALSO—

STANDARD AND MINOR DRAMA, SONG BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS too numerous to mention.

A lot of ENGRAVINGS for Studies and Designs or Portfolios, Portable Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c. Novels, Magazines, Stationery, Playing Cards, &c.

Books bought sold or exchanged.

☞ Come everybody and examine, at the ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE, 162 Washington street, above Montgomery street.

N. B. Wholesale and Retail. jan16 3m29

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FANCY, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Ladies' Boots & Shoes & Millinery Goods

No. 93 and 95 California Street.

This store will be closed on Saturdays. Purchasers and those desiring to examine the stock, will please call on Friday, or upon the first day of the week. ap3

M. DUKES,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

Imported Segars & Tobacco,

No. 144 Washington Street,

ap3 Between Montgomery and Sansome.

L. DINKELSPIEL. V. SIMON.

SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY, &c. &c.

No. 79 California Street,

Corner of Battery and California Streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

MORIZET

Maltese Cross Champagne.

J. C. MORIZET, RHEIMS.

H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proprietors, Messrs. DE ST. MARCAUX & Co., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB,

ap3 **No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Block.**



JUVENILE.

A Child's Fancy.

[The idea contained in the following lines was really expressed by a little boy of five years old.]

Oh, I long to lie, dear mother,
On the cool and fragrant grass,
With nought but the sky above my head,
And the shadowing clouds that pass.

And I want the bright, bright sunshine
All round about my bed;
I will close my eyes, and God will think
Your little boy is dead!

Then God will send an angel
To take me up to Him;
He will bear me slow and steadily
Far through the ether dim.

He will gently, gently lead me
Close to our Father's side,
And when I'm sure we are in heaven,
My eyes I'll open wide.

And I will look among the angels
That stand about the throne,
Till I find my sister Mary,
For I know she must be one.

And when I find her, mother,
We will go away alone,
And I will tell her how we've mourned
All the while she has been gone!

Oh, I shall be delighted
To hear her speak again!
Though I know she'll ne'er return to us—
To ask her would be vain!

So I'll put my arms around her,
And look into her eyes,
And remember all I say to her,
And all her sweet replies.

And then I'll ask the angel
To take me back to you,
He'll bear me slow and steadily
Down through the ether blue.

And you'll only think, dear mother,
I have been out to play,
And have gone to sleep beneath a tree,
This sultry summer day.

What Did the Clock Say.

The clock upon the tower of a neighboring church tolled forth, slowly and solemnly, the knell of the departed hour. As the last sound died away, Willie, who was sitting on the carpet at his mother's feet, lifted his head and looking anxiously in her face, asked—

"Mother, what did the clock say?"

"To me," said the mother, sadly, "it seemed to say, gone-gone-gone-gone!"

"What, mother, what has gone?"

"Another hour, my son."

"What is an hour, mother?"

"A white-winged messenger from our Father in Heaven, sent by him to inquire of you, of me, what we are doing; what we are saying; what we are thinking and feeling. Back to Him who sent it, bearing on its wings, that were so pure and white when it came, a record of all our thoughts, words and deeds, while it was with us."

Were they all such as our Father could receive with a smile of approbation?

Reader, what record are the hours, as they come and go, bearing up on high for you?—*Masonic Mirror.*

The Triumph.

In the proud days of the Roman Empire, when her Cæsars, and Antonys, and Scipios went forth at the head of almost innumerable armies, to carry carnage and the devastations of war to almost every nation of the known world, the reports of their successes and defeats were looked for with great interest. Whenever a general was successful in his battles with the enemy, his return was expected with delight, and the Senate often decreed what was called a "Triumph"—a grand triumphal procession, in which every invention of art was brought out to lend splendour and magnificence to the occasion. The city was full of joy—every person tried to surpass his neighbour in paying honor to the successful conqueror and the patriotic hero—captive kings being sometimes led on foot behind his chariot.

In reading the account of one of these triumphal entries, I fell into a sort of meditative humour, a dreamy haziness cam over my fancy. I thought I was walking in the streets of the Queen City of the world, and on turning into the Appian Way, I saw a great stream of Romans pouring along the broad avenue, to meet Scipio on his return from his expedition into Africa.

Choosing a position on the lofty stairway of one of the temples, I waited some time untill the procession drew near. The broad avenue was filled with one unbroken mass of people, who slowly moved onward towards the gates of the city. In the distance, the loud and tumultuous shouts of the vast multitude were mingled with the shrill peal of the trumpet and the roll of the drums, while the tall and imposing banners and standards, jewelled and decorated, flashed in the sunlight, and flaunted to the stirring of the breeze.

Slowly and with measured tread, at last the procession reached the spot where I stood, and I watched closely the imposing pageant. In front a body of horsemen, with spears whose polished steel threw back the sunlight, mounted on fiery horses trained to war, pranced and wheeled along, while behind them the Roman Senate, seated in splendid chariots, received the applause of the people. Next, seated in a grand triumphal car, in which art seemed to have run into a lavish extravagance of richness and decoration, came Scipio, the great general who was the object of admiration and attraction to all. Whenever he was first seen by each new group of the throng, a loud burst of cries rent the air, and incessant cheers and plaudits followed in his path.

Immediately behind his car there walked three captive kings whom he had made prisoners, and I looked for the great Carthaginian general, HANNIBAL, but he was not there. Several princes, and a large number of generals and distinguished officers kept company, while a body of many thousand prisoners, chained two and two, came sadly and despondingly in their rear.

As soon as these had passed, the Roman army appeared; and now the people broke out anew in loud and constant greetings and applause. These were the men who achieved the conquest they were celebrating—these were the men who had attacked the Carthaginians, overthrown the city, crucified thousands of the principal men and women, cruelly butchered the old and young, and pillaged and destroyed the houses and temples, until Carthage was but a shadow of its former glory. The eyes of the people seemed to flash with malignity and rage against the Carthaginians who had been subdued, while they proudly cheered the conquerors.

Thousands of citizens fell in the rear to swell the procession, and as they drew near, I saw the women and children who were looking at the pageant with delighted eyes, and looked beyond them to see how far they reached. I was startled with the sight that presented itself, for as soon as they had passed, I saw a body of many thousands of bleeding and mangled soldiers, whose wounds were yet unhealed, coming along, striving hard to keep pace with the rest. The most frightful objects presented themselves: some were hobbling along with a staff, having but one limb—others had only part of an arm—some showed nothing but the stump of the shoulder—some had not a feature of their faces left, the horses having trampled upon them on the field of blood. Others were shrieking and writhing with untold pain and agony—some looked as though they were dead, yet carried along by an unseen power which kept them in the crowd, while rattling and treading after them, there came an unbroken line of ghastly skeletons!

I felt sick at heart at the spectacle, and would have turned away, but a spell bound me to the spot till all had passed. Wailing and weeping fell on my ear, and there appeared a countless number of women who had lost their husbands and their sons in the batttles of the conqueror. Blinded with tears, heart-broken with anguish, they followed, heaping reproaches on the name of Scipio. Their children, holding each other or their mothers by the hands, mingled their peteous cries with the wails of the bereaved widows, while the women and chidren of the butchered and crucified Charthaginians rent the air with prayers to their gods for vengence on the Romans.

Terrified, and with a heart burning with fire and bursting with emotion, I hastened from the spot, satisfied with a view of one triumph of the victorious soldier. The setting sun was just dropping down behind a veil of gorgeously tinted vapours that floated on the edge of the distant horizon, and its light spoke to me a promise of the brighter day when Love shall fill every heart, and Peace, like a holy incense, shall wake up on the alter of every human soul.

CONDITION OF MR. RICH.—We learn that Mr. Rich, who was assaulted and so terribly mangled at Alpha, some weeks ago, has nearly recovered from the effects of his wounds. He is now perfectly sensible, but has no recollection how he got hurt. The wounds on his face have nearly healed, and he will not be so badly disfigured as was at one time supposed. The loss of a portion of his brain has not, apparently, affected his intellect. It is said that he will be entirely recovered in the course of a few weeks.—*Nevada Democrat.*

The population of the United States, in 1856, is 25,964,313, and the property—real and personal—of the country, $11,317,641,972. The number of acres of land under cultivation in the United States is between 130,000,000 and 140,000,000.

Answer to Enigma in No. 18.

I am composed of 50 letters—
My 10, 42, 21, 8, 46, 3, 35, 49, 10, 7, 25 is one of the U. S. Ans. Connecticut.
My 5, 14, 26, 45, 38 is Moore Co. N. C.
My 20, 28, 28, 13, 8, 37, 30, 11, 6 is Effingham Co. Geo.
My 16, 7, 5, 32, 12, 31, 45 is Sumpter Co. Ala.
My 35, 39, 44, 29, 4, 21 is Tepton Co. Tennessee.
My 30, 46, 6, 47, 40, 43, 23, 48, 50 is Hempstead Co. Arkansas.
My 17, 34, 3, 38, 41, 40, 27, 42, 1 is Ascension parish Louisiana.
My 32, 4, 25, 19, 31, 45 is Potter Co. Pennsylvania.
My 33, 15, 2, 41, 24, 36, 37, 48 is Onondaga Co. New York.
My 6, 17, 22, 9, 40, 4, 1 is Madison Co. Virginia.
My whole is—No communications attended to if the postage is not pre-paid.

The above answer has been furnished by Mr. J. B. of Sacramento st. Several other correct answers have also been sent in, for which there is neither time nor space. If convenient, the enigna composed of 42 letters will be given next week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

School Notice.

Dear children, you will attend at the office, 133 Clay street, on Saturday and Sunday as usual.

Restore the Books.

We again have to call the attention of parents and children to restore the BOOKS to the Hebrew School, particularly the Catechisms, which are all distributed, without our having another supply yet, from the East.

THE JEWISH MESSENGER.—Orders for this weekly, edited under the supervision of the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York, at two dollars per annum, will be received at our office, 133 Clay Street.

THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,
—AND—
THE DEBORAH, IN GERMAN,

JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY Drs Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. The above periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the price of $3 per year, for the Israelite, and $4 for both, in one wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the *Weekly Gleaner*, San Francisco. ap8

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

☞ This Society will hold their regular meeting at the Hall of "Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.
SIMON CRANER, Secretary. may1

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, Secretary.
ap24

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

General Collector.

JOSEPH J. LABATT, long a resident of San Francisco, solicits Accounts, Bills, &c. for Collection.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Jesse Seligman, cor Battery and California sts.
" Seigmund T. Meyer & Co., 62 California st.
" Steinhart, Bachman & Co., 62 Sacramento st.
Dr. Crane, (Dentist,) 187 Clay st.
Dr. Gautier California street.
Messrs. Harmon & Labatt, Att'ys at Law, 101 Merch't st.
Can always be found at the office of the *Weekly Gleaner*, or at 101 Merchant street. may23